

BASIC MILITARY POLICE TRAINING DIVIS



STEM VILLAGE





BASIC MILITARY POLICE TRAINING DIVIS **Stem Village**



Welcome to Stem Village!

Stem Village is named after Brigadier General David H. Stem. BG Stem's career spanned 27 years, from 1960 to 1987.

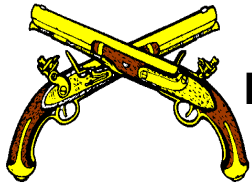
BG David H. Stem (23 January 1938-January 1987)

Brigadier General David H. Stem was born on 23 January 1938 in Easton Pennsylvania. He received his commission upon graduation from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1960. He also held a Masters of Arts degree in Business Administration from Fairleigh Dickinson University, graduated from the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia, and the U.S. Army War College.

General Stem served with distinction in command and staff positions at platoon, company, battalion and brigade levels. He excelled in challenging assignments to include: Chief, Law Enforcement Division, ODCSPER, HQ DA; staff and faculty at the U.S. Army War College; and Assistant Commandant and later the Commandant, U.S. Army Military Police School.

Through his powerful personality, vision and leadership, General Stem formed the Military Police Noncommissioned Officer Academy, won the designation of the Polygraph Institute as the executive agent for the entire Defense of Department, and piloted a new and innovative leadership development program.

As Commandant of the MP School, BG Stem oversaw activation of the MP Corps Regiment, revitalized the MP Regimental Association, instituted worldwide MP conferences, and developed force packages responsive to the needs of today's Army. General Stem was killed in 1987 while serving his country. General Stem's dedicated and inspirational leadership was the epitome of what makes the Army and the Military Police Corps Regiment successful.



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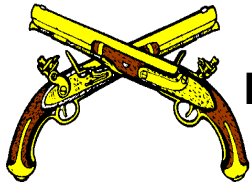
Our mission here at Stem Village is twofold:

Basic Military Police Training.

Soldiers and Marines receive training in both tactical and garrison law enforcement duties. Subjects include reports and forms, basic law enforcement tasks, unarmed self-defense, responding to incidents, maneuver and mobility support operations and enemy prisoner of war operations.

Special Tactics / Force Protection Training.

This training covers a variety of law enforcement training to include force protection, personal security, special reaction team, and first responder training.



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Stem Village:



Stem Village is a state of the art training facility set up to represent a military installation. The variety of building styles found in Stem Village allows students a very realistic training environment. These buildings include a Mall, Theatre, Gym, Bar, Family Housing units, a Confinement Facility, and a Military Police Station.

The majority of Military Police OSUT instruction is conducted at Stem Village. However, a few facilities, ranges and training areas outside of Stem Village are also used. These include the M9 9mm Pistol Qualification Range (Range 21), the MOUT site (TA 230), the Tactical Vehicle Training Course (TA 208), and tactical field training locations (TA 229 and TA 234).

Stem Village Facts:

- The Village is 79,000 square feet
- Cost to build the facility exceeded 13 million dollars
- Training began at the new facility on 7 September 1999.
- FY 06 student population projections are:
 - 5,600 - 31B10 Military Police OSUT
 - 450 - 31E10 Interment Resettlement OSUT
 - 400 - United States Marine Corps Military Police

Maglin Hall Classrooms:

- 3 - 200 person classrooms
- 3 - 100 person classrooms
- 1 - Communications lab with 54 SINCGARS radios.
- 1 - Classroom XXI computer lab with 38 working stations.



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Military Operations in Urban Terrain/Civil Disturbance Committee

The mission of the MOUT/CD Committee is to train Soldiers and Marines in basic MOUT operations and civil disturbances. Training is conducted at Training Area 230, MOUT complex.

MOUT training includes movement techniques, enter and clear a building (both upper and lower entry) and weapons employment.

Civil disturbances training include how to use the riot control baton and shield and positioning yourself in riot control formations.

MOUT training culminates with a scenario driven exercise. This event, designed to reinforce all skills taught, will be an exercise that requires Soldiers to engage the enemy in a MOUT environment. The end result will be a better trained and better equipped Soldier to perform MOUT operations in support of worldwide deployments in any theater of operation

Note: Construction on TA-230 began in 1997 and was completed in November of 1999. The project cost seven million dollars to complete and resulted in a complex consisting of sixteen buildings and a subterranean tunnel system.

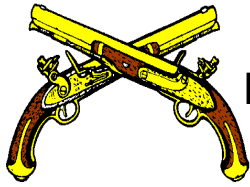
FTX Committee

The mission of the FTX Committee is to train Soldiers and Marines how to fight and survive in a combat environment.

Training is conducted in two phases. During phase one Soldiers receive training on operate a traffic control post (TCP), operate a dismount point, locate mines, defile operations, and enemy prisoner of war (EPW) operations.

During phase two Soldiers receive training on intransit security, operate a roadblock and checkpoint, and mounted land navigation.

The execution of training consists of classroom instruction at Maglin Hall followed by demonstration and practical exercises at training areas 229 and 234. Training culminates with a unit controlled FTX with support from BMPTD instructors with the end result being a better trained and better equipped Soldier to operate and survive on the battlefield



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Common Core Committee

The mission of the Common Core Committee is to train Soldiers on advance map reading, advance NBC, and advance communications subjects. (Marines only receive training on communications)

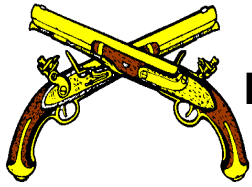
- **Advance Map Reading.** Soldiers receive a 2 hour block of instruction in advance map reading on how to locate an unknown point of a map using intersection.
- **Advance NBC.** Soldiers receive a 4 hour block of instruction in advance NBC that includes completing an NBC-1 report and the how to operate the M100 Sorbent Decontamination System. The NBC-1 report is completed in a classroom environment while the M100 decon system is taught combining both classroom instruction with a hands-on practical exercise.
- **Advance Communications.** Soldiers and Marines receive a 4 hour block of instruction in advance communication that includes how to operate a radio in both single channel and frequency hopping modes; automated signal operating instructions (SOI); electronic countermeasures (ECM); and electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM). Instruction is split between the classroom and the SINCGARS lab.

Tactical Vehicle Training Committee

The mission of the Tactical Vehicle Training (TVT) Committee is to train Soldiers and Marines on the HMMWV. Training is conducted at Training Area 208 and includes operator maintenance, hand & arm signaling techniques, roll-over drills, blackout drive operations, the driver-training course, and operate a vehicle in a convoy.

The off road driving course includes driving over logs, on inclines, as well as through sand, mud, and a water pit.

The range has 22 M1025/M1026 HMMWV on site for use during training.



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Combat Support Weapons Committee

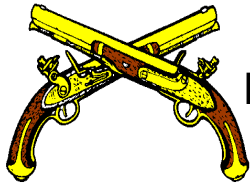
The mission of the Combat Support Weapons Committee is to train Soldiers on the MK19 Grenade Machine Gun and the M249 Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW) to include operator maintenance, disassembly/assembly, load, unload, and correct malfunctions, range card, and engage targets.

Upon completion of the classroom portion, Soldiers are then taken to the simulations room where they engage targets on the Engagement Skills Trainer (EST) 2000. Soldiers fire 32 rounds on the EST. The primary purpose of firing Soldiers on the EST is to familiarize them with the weapon prior to the live fire range and it reinforces load, unload and correct a malfunction procedures.

The simulator that is used is the Engagement Skills Trainer (EST). This system is an interactive system designed to fire multiple weapons simultaneously. It also provides the capability to conduct “shoot-don’t shoot” scenarios in both a law enforcement and tactical role that enhances and reinforces interpersonal communication skills and use of force training.

Additionally, qualification ranges for the shotgun, M9 pistol and M16A2/M4 rifle can be fired on the EST.

At the live-fire range (Range 19) Soldiers fire both weapons for familiarization from a stationary platform, firing 48 rounds with the MK19 and 100 rounds with the M249 SAW. A mobile MK19/M249 range is then executed during Week 15 with Soldiers firing the weapons while moving in HMMWVs.



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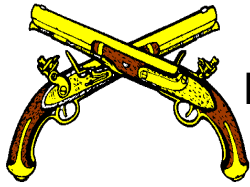


Military Police Operations Committee

The mission of the Military Police Operations (MPO) Committee is to train Soldiers and Marines in basic law enforcement skills.

Law enforcement training is conducted over a three-week period. During this time Soldiers receive instruction on subjects including, interviews, search and apprehension, collection and processing of evidence, reports and forms, emergency response to crisis incidents, proper enforcement of traffic regulations and operate a emergency vehicle. Upon completion of training, Soldiers are required to participate in a law and order training exercise designed to observe and test their law enforcement skills. This exercise is conducted through scenario based training situations that require the Soldiers to execute skills taught in the classroom.

The MPO committee further assists in the support and development of Military Police doctrine, validation of lesson plans and ensures that the training accurately reflects the current trends in the law enforcement community. The committee is prepared to support mobile team training (MTT) operations, professional development courses and material development as needed throughout the Military Police Corps Regiment.



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Unarmed Self Defense

The mission of the Unarmed Self-Defense (USD) Committee is to train Soldiers in the use of open-hand control techniques and baton-control techniques. Training encompasses twenty-four hours of instruction and hands-on practical exercises to reinforce teaching points.

In addition to the standard FLW instructor requirements, USD instructors receive additional instruction on the Monadnock Defensive Training System, Monadnock Expandable Baton, and PR-24 Side Handle Baton. USD instructors also attend the Interservice Non-lethal Individual Weapons Instructor Course.

Additionally, the committee is prepared to deploy instructors in support of mobile team training (MTT) requests from units throughout CONUS. Past support has included MTTs to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (Operation Enduring Freedom), Ft.

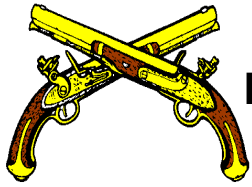
Belvoir, Ft Carson and Fort Benning to name a few.

Small Arms Committee (Range 21)

The mission of the Small Arms Committee (SAC) is to train Soldiers in the effective use and safe operation of the M9 (Beretta) 9mm pistol. Training is hands-on and consists of performing operator maintenance, disassembly, assembly, loading, unloading, correcting malfunctions, and engaging targets. Qualification standards are outlined in Appendix B, FM 19-10 (Military Police Law and Order Operations). Soldiers fire 50 rounds for practice fire and 50 rounds for qualification. Soldiers must attain a minimum score of 35 hits.

In addition to being instructor certified SAC instructors are also required to maintain current qualification on the M9 pistol.

Note: The Corrections Committee also uses the range for shotgun familiarization and qualification.



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Interment Resettlement Committee

The mission of the Interment Resettlement (I/R) Committee is to train internment and confinement related tasks in support of initial qualification training as Internment Resettlement Specialists. The goal is to establish 80% of the knowledge base required for new I/R Soldiers to be able to operate within any of the seven confinement facilities worldwide.

During a four-week course Soldiers will receive instruction on the many duties of the internment resettlement specialist. The weeks are broken down as follows:

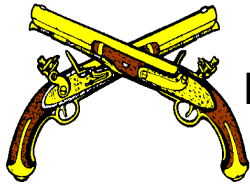
Prisoner Administration Week. As an introduction, Soldiers will learn accountability procedures and responsibilities for the general welfare of prisoners. Soldiers will receive instruction on all of the required forms applicable to the prisoner as well as instruction on issuing the proper medication. Soldiers will also become familiar with the Army Corrections Information System (ACIS).

Custody and Control Week. During this week Soldiers receive instruction on supervising work activities and dealing with gang members in a confinement facility. Soldiers will also receive hands-on training in applying levels of force, unarmed self-defense techniques and use of restraining devices. Additionally, Soldiers will be trained on the 12-gauge shotgun and be required to qualify with the weapon.

Duty Positions Week. This week will consist of a 20 hour performance evaluation on tasks including tower guard duties; main gate security; sally port procedures; escort procedures, and visitor's room and dining facility procedures.

Facility Exercise Week. At the completion of the training period, Soldiers participate in a 18-hour facility scenario based exercise that tests their ability to effectively put into action the skill sets learned in previous training.

12-Gauge Shotgun Qualification. The Committee also conducts instruction on the use and safe operation of the 12-gauge shotgun. Instruction consists of operator maintenance and load, unload and correct malfunction procedures. Following the instruction Soldiers are required to qualify with the weapon which consists of 10 rounds. Soldiers must score a minimum of two pellets per round during qualification to receive a go.



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Detainee Operations Committee

The mission of the detainee operations committee is to train Soldiers on detainee and internment resettlement operations. Training will focus on the humane treatment and custody and control of detainees. .

The training strategy calls for 43 hours of detainee operations training with emphasis on custody and control and the humane treatment of detainees. Tasks to be trained include Search Detainees; Supervise Movement of Detainees; Restrain and Apply Priorities of Force; Unarmed Self Defense; and Cellblock, Close Confinement, Visitation and Tower Guard Duties. The culminating event, designed to reinforce all skills taught, will be an exercise placing MP OSUT Soldiers in charge of running all facility operations. The end result will be a better trained and better equipped Soldier to perform the mission of detainee operations in support of worldwide deployments in any theater of operation.

This training will take place at Camp Charlie located adjacent to Stem Village. Camp Charlie, modeled after the first detainee operation compound constructed at Camp Bucca, Iraq, is the Army's premier detainee operations training facility. Camp Charlie replicates a detainee operations compound that Soldiers could be assigned to in any theater of operation. Camp Charlie will support detainee operations training for over 8000 Soldiers annually in the 31B10, Military Police and 31E10 Internment Resettlement One Station Unit Training (OSUT) courses

Additionally, the committee is prepared to support mobile team training to installations and units throughout the United States that are preparing for deployment in support of military operations in Cuba, Iraq, and Afghanistan.